

## Faculty will debate future of ROTC program on campus

By Duff McRoberts

The faculty postponed a controversial motion on ROTC Wednesday, while approving minor changes in the General Institute Requirements.

A special meeting on the ROTC issue has been called for next Wednesday.

The motion was the seventh item on the agenda at the regular meeting, and because other discussion filled two hours, it was never reached. Calling for the elimination of academic credit for ROTC subjects, the proposal was to be offered by Professor Irving Segal (XVIII) and several other faculty members. On a request from President Johnson, Segal said he would accept the postponement. Professor William Watson of the Humanities Department had also indicated that he would intro-

duce a motion, not listed in the agenda, calling for the abolition of ROTC.

On other matters, a report was heard from the Task Force on Educational Opportunity, and there was brief discussion of the new proposed housing program with a slide presentation showing the sites for the project. The report of the Committee on Nominations listed the nomination of Professor William T. Martin, head of the Mathematics Department for the post of Chairman of the Faculty.

### Special commission

Stressing the desire for a large base in future decision-making, President Johnson announced that a special commission will soon be formed "to study, (Please turn to page 2)

## Seminar plans investigation in response to Harvard crisis

By Greg Arenson

Does MIT have Harvard's problems? Monday night, six students, Professor Carroll Wilson (XV), and Professor Jerrold Zacharias (VIII) discussed this problem. It had been raised because the two professors were worried that this same situation could occur at MIT.

The students concurred and added that there did not seem to be enough communication and understanding between faculty and students. They agree that in a confrontation situation this could be crucial. Therefore they decided to act, instead of simply talking, to conduct a study to include an examination of higher education and the overt actions that are symptoms of the troubles.

The idea was to form at least twenty groups, each composed of about 20 students, staff members, faculty members, and administrators. Envisaged as a close group where rank would be disregarded, this system would facilitate exchange between the faculty and the students and increase their understanding of each other. Furthermore, each group would be self-selected and self-starting, and would determine its own area of concentration.

The groups would also come together in larger meetings in which they would exchange information about participants and areas of discussion.

After the studies are underway, groups studying similar areas would meet together to resolve differences and exchange ideas. Thus, in the view of the seminar members, both the one-sided and the oratory nature of the March 4 demonstration would be avoided.

The seminar felt that the study should start soon, while people still had an emotional concern which could lead to sustained action. It was viewed as a unique opportunity for the members of the MIT community to get together and to study the issues rationally. There would be none of the tense and emotional atmosphere that prevails during a confrontation.

The next problem the seminar faced was to communicate their ideas to others. Several professors including Professor Anthony French (VIII) and Professor John Saloma (XVII) were contacted. Many expressed a willingness to work. The UCS leaders agreed to help in fields where they had already been conducting studies. It was also proposed that the plan be brought up at Wednesday's faculty meeting. However it was impossible to fit it onto the agenda.

Issues which have been considered, as possible areas for study range from ROTC to what the university should look like in 10, 20, 30, or 40 years from now.

## HHH calls for priority change

By Alex Makowski

Free from the disruptive heckling that marked Walt Rostow's appearance, Hubert Humphrey engaged in an often heated debate in the first of his two Compton lectures Wednesday night.

The panel discussion was to have centered on the role of youth in politics, but it broadened rapidly to consider issues from our foreign policy and the Vietnam war to solving the hunger crises in our cities. Humphrey was repeatedly criticized by the other panel members for being too general and evading their questions.

Panel members selected from the student body included Mike Devorkin formerly of Robert Kennedy's national staff, UAP Mike Albert, Bob Schaefer, David Rosenbloom, and Linda Sharpe. T.D. Pawley, an instructor in 21.966 (The Black Experience) completed the panel. City Councilman Thomas Atkins acted as moderator.

Perhaps the best evaluation of the evening came in Rosenbloom's closing remarks. He sensed a problem in communication, feeling that Humphrey and the panelists were "talking past each other." Sharpe agreed, stressing the age difference that seemingly blocked a meaningful give-and-take on important issues. Many of the panelists emphasized a lack of consideration for human values.

### H.H.H. lauds youth

Humphrey's opening remarks provided the foundation for much of the later discussion. He cited past progress in such issues as civil rights to justify his belief that substantive progress can



Photo by Jon Borschow

Former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey addresses a packed house at Kresge at the Compton Lecture Wednesday night. He made his speech despite a bomb threat telephoned in Wednesday afternoon.

result from the involvement of young people: "History remembers those with initiative, daring, and boldness." Humphrey then touched upon the debate over the test-ban treaty and arms control, focusing on the procedure by which issues become "legitimate items for public discussions." He ended with a call for a "fundamental reordering of national priorities" away from dangerous military commitments.

From the very beginning of the question period, the panelists emphasized the lack of faith that young

people have developed in their political leaders. "Last summer, you went to the establishment for support," cited Rosenbloom, "how can you now ask the young to struggle against these same entrenched political interests?" Devorkin stressed a similar theme, calling upon Humphrey to demonstrate, using the stands he had taken during the past year, of how much he had disagreed with President Johnson. Schaefer asserted that the young people have had no real effect on American politics: "You call the de-

(Please turn to page 6)

## Loans will drop next year

By Larry Klein

MIT's Student Aid Center faces a dilemma. Although it does not have enough loan and scholarship funds for next year, it is determined to meet the needs of Institute students. Mr. L.V. Gallagher and Mr. J.S. Jones, Associate Directors of the Student Aid Center, explained the Center's bind in a recent interview with *The Tech*.

### Need greater than funds

The problem confronting the Institute's Student Aid Office is a lack of fund sources - both for loans and for scholarships. The need of Institute students has been rising faster than endowments, the Center says. The situation will reach a crisis this coming year.

Moreover, MIT faces a cut in NDSL (National Defense Student Loan) funds next year. This cutback, as Mr. Gallagher points out, comes at an "inopportune time" during a period of "internal problems regarding loan funds."

### Technology Loan Fund

The "internal problems" alluded to by Mr. Gallagher are mainly due to the drying up of almost all of the capital loan funds owned by the Institute. Primary among these is the Technology Loan Fund. Initiated in 1931, this fund was originally worth some one and one-half million dollars in stocks. Since this time, the value of the stocks has, naturally, grown. With profits realized from the steady sale of these

securities and with income earned from the securities still held by the Institute, the Student Aid Office has been able to meet its loan demands.

This year, however, the last of the securities was sold. Now, the Institute must rely upon repayment of money it has loaned out and upon the interest from these loans to provide a large percentage of its funds for the coming year. The repayment rate is rather slow and interest yields are low (about two per cent as compared to some seven per cent for securities), though, and, consequently, loan funds are no longer held in sufficient quantity. In fact, next year's loan budget will have to be "subsidized by the treasurer" in the same way that scholarship funds since 1965 have depended upon an allocation of general Institute operational funds.

### Limited effects next year

Obviously, the shortage of funds foreseen by the Student Aid Office will have an effect upon its operations. It should come as an immediate relief to students receiving aid, however, to learn that the current policy held by the Student Aid Office is that the "present position in the calendar now makes unfair any drastic revisions in financial aid for next year." Minor effects might be felt by individual students, though, as the financial aid office will not be able to be quite as flexible as it has been in previous years.

Starting in 1971, however, certain modifications in the policies of the aid office should begin to be noticed. Although these modifications have not yet been determined either specifically or officially, a general picture of their content is beginning to become evident.

The most obvious change in financial aid policy will be that the Student Aid Office will no longer be able "to make some types of loans it might have in the past." In other words, it may be forced to ask sharper questions of its applicants like "Is this extra amount of

(Please turn to page 6)

## Rostow hecklers sit-in at Dean's Office

By Greg Bernhardt

About 35 students sat-in at the Dean's Office Tuesday afternoon while three others were undergoing a disciplinary review for their actions at last week's Rostow incident.

Summoned to appear before Wadleigh and Professor Laurence Young of the Committee on Discipline were Owen Franken '69, Pete Bohmer—a graduate student, and Abe Igelfeld '69. Although asked to appear separately, all three arrived at Wadleigh's office at 2:00 pm—along with enough supporters to amply fill the reception room.

No official disciplinary action was taken against the three at the time of the meeting. They were called up as participants in the heckling of Walter Rostow during his speech last Thursday in Kresge. After Wadleigh and Young had talked with the offenders, the entire group filed out peaceably. Wadleigh declined to comment on the discipline, if any, to be taken against the three hecklers.

Bohmer explained that he was mainly asked questions about the planning meeting that was held the night before Rostow's scheduled appearance,

and about his personal feelings on the incident. He confessed that he had mixed feelings on the matter, although he didn't think the heckling "was very effective."

Bohmer also said that it was hard to identify many of the hecklers in the audience, and that he and Igelfeld had apparently been picked because they were standing at the front of the auditorium. All three received notices Saturday to appear before the Dean.

While the three were in conference with Wadleigh and Young, the other students in the office who had accompanied them sat and read papers or talked. A petition to bring Rostow before the Committee on Discipline was also circulated. Rostow was charged with crossing state lines to incite a riot.

After speaking with the offenders, Wadleigh told the rest of the students gathered in his office that was concerned that "MIT's campus would be open to all" and that the issue was "not the matter of Rostow, but the infringement by those who heckled." He then asked them to clear the office, which they promptly did.



Photo by Steven Ravinsky

Dean Wadleigh confers with Pete Gohmer (back turned), Owen Franken, and Abe Igelfeld while about 35 other students look on. The scene took place in the reception room of Wadleigh's office.

# Summer Program will aid disadvantaged students



Photo by Craig Davis

Shirley Jackson and Fred Johnson of the Black Student Union address the faculty Wednesday afternoon on the progress of the admissions recruitment program. President Johnson looks on.

## SACC plans picket of I-lab to protest DOD research

SACC renewed its attack on defense work at MIT's Lincoln and Instrumentation Labs yesterday with pickets to protest the continuation of research on tactical and strategic weaponry problems.

In addition to the picketing at Building 7, plans are underway to picket the Instrumentation Lab Tuesday. The leafletting inaugurated in Building 7 yesterday will continue at I-Labs. Part of the picketing was apparently planned to coincide with the presence of the national news media on campus covering the Hubert Humphrey debate.

### Continued defense contracts

SACC objects primarily to the continued development of the ABM, the Poseidon missile system and its multiple warhead (MIRV), and the guidance system for Cheyenne helicopters which will be used in the Vietnam war. MIT's special laboratories have been quite active in all of these areas in the

past, and has contracts to continue work on these projects. This year, MIT again ranks as the top academic contractor of the Defense Department in the country. Research funds are expected to total 124 million dollars this year—more than double the amount that Johns Hopkins, the number two contractor, received.

Efforts were made to conduct seminars on "social" problems at the I-Labs, ostensibly at the invitation of a group of engineers. However, as most of the SACC personnel lack the proper I-Lab security clearance, government regulations forbid them to enter the area. Dr. C. Stark Draper, Director of the I-Lab, said that government guards who do not fall directly under his control maintain a security envelope around the compound. One classroom outside the security envelope, however, will be open to all who wish to discuss social or urban issues with SACC members.

## Occupying felines are removed after letter of protest

[Ed. Note: The following was found on the door of Mike Albert's office. The cats were later removed.]

Mike,

Be CAREFUL! The cat has upchucked on the floor (in the middle of and under your desk), also other things that cats do!! The general consensus (I'm not up to date on these things) is that the big cat is not the mother of the little ones. She won't let them eat—also shows no sign of motherhood—i.e., having nursed them. If the owner doesn't come for them, may I call the Humane Society? Your office is going to be pretty smelly soon!

Betty

### HARVARD SQ. UN 4-4580

Alan Bates in "THE FIXER" 1:40, 5:30, 9:20 and "GHOSTS-ITALIAN STYLE" 3:55 and 7:45

### BRATTLE SQ. TR 6-4225

Last times Saturday Eisenstein's "TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD" and "BEZHIN MEADOW" 5:10, 7:30, 9:45 Sat matinee at 2:50

(continued from page 1)  
to evaluate, to review and reformulate" the overall policy of education and environment at MIT.

Professor Kenneth Stevens (VI) introduced the motion of the committees on educational policy and curricula, which was unanimously approved. The change formalizes the substitutions allowed for freshman subjects that have up to now been matters of routine approval of petitions.

Assistant Provost Paul Gray and some members of the Black Student Union presented a progress report of the special Task Force on Educational Opportunity, which began work last fall. The task force has been concerned with the problem of making MIT "more relevant to black people," including attempts at increasing the number of black students attending MIT.

"We're shaping the program to meet a set of needs we understand only partially," Gray stated after summarizing the successes achieved so far in attracting more black students. About 2000 black high school students re-

ceived information from the Institute of College Board scores. "The during the fall by means of mail and Board scores do not have the same personal visits, resulting in a threefold relevance or predictive power as for increase in the number of black ap- other students," he explained. He plicants. Although about 70 blacks asked for faculty volunteers for partici- have been offered admission, Gray said pation in an eight-week summer pro- he could not predict how many would gram that will help new black and disadvantaged white students become accept.

### Admission standards

Responding to concern on the part Shirley Jackson, co-chairman of the of some faculty members about the BSU, reviewed the joint efforts so far alleged lowering of admissions stan- with satisfaction with what has been dards, Gray said that the only criteria accomplished, but added, "We do feel regarded in a more lenient light for this program... is a beginning, and it's black students have been the interpre- only that."

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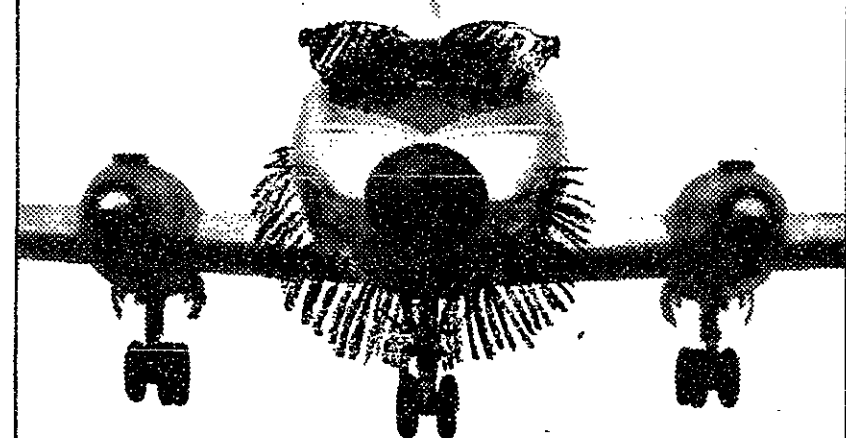
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# Open House '69 to exhibit school to community

By Craig Gordon

What would you do if suddenly you found yourself in charge of displaying MIT to 30,000 people in five hours? What would you show them? How would you present it? How would you coordinate something of that magnitude?

This was the situation Randy Hawthorne '71 faced on December 15 as the Incomm Executive Committee

places at the right times.

Al Goldberg '69 was responsible for all of the arrangements with Physical Plant — from getting an office for the committee to arranging facilities for the day. Publications were coordinated by Mike Titelbaum '70.

## Justification

After first trying to find out as much as they could about the last Open House and the ones before it,

with slides and sounds? Would the sophomore class be willing to sell donuts to the hungry hordes?

As an office was outfitted with a telephone and a table, the committee began its work. An Open House symbol was designed for use on posters and letterheads. Posters and letters with the pen House '69' were sent out to parents, alumni, guidance counsellors, science teachers, and the community, as well as being hung on the walls of the Institute.

## Publicity

Press releases were sent out to newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations, and other important media. Radio and television stations were visited in person to persuade them to run Open House spots on their programs.

Titelbaum began contacting departments an activities around school, talking with them to help develop interesting exhibits? What pleases both a six-year-old son of a faculty member and an industrial worker, a housewife and a prospective MIT applicant?

Tours were arranged to cater to classes of interests. A family tour would include castin auminum medalions with free samples, a kayak exhibit in the pool, and the model railroad club running trains

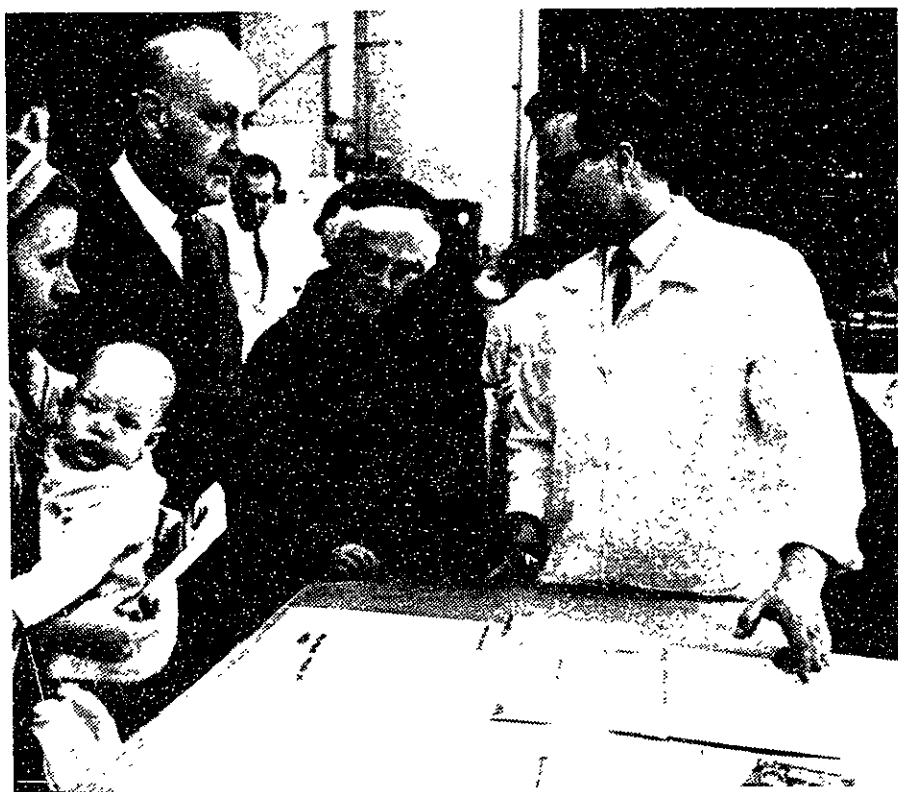
## Apollo

An Apollo-oriented tour will cover an Apollo mockup and student projects in aeronautics. Another guided tour will feature strobes in action, lasers, a string quartet, a computerized study of urban systems, and psychology exeriments.

Visitors will also be free to walk around as they wish, arranging their own tour from programs of events and exhibits and maps. It is hoped that many students will serve as guides and that others will be around to talk to visitors and to help them around the School. The responses coming in have expressed specia interest in talking to students.

## Plays planned

Also scheduled for the weekend on campus are productions of "We Bombed in New Haven" by Joseph Heller performed by Dramaship, and "Yeoman of the Guard" presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Society. The



Dramaship production will be at 8:30 each night of Open House and 2:30 Saturday afternoon, all in the Little Theater. The Gilbert and Sullivan Society will be performing in Kresge Auditorium.

LSC will be replaying tapes of lec- x2696.



The thirty-fifth annual William Hamilton Carlisle, Junior Assembly will be held tonight in Walker Memorial. It is attended by guests of the Walker Student Staff who are received by Institute dignitaries.

## Announcements.

\* According to the new constitution of the IFC, two members at large of the Executive Committee will be elected at the IFC meeting on May 8. Anyone interested in working on the Executive Committee in this capacity should call Chris Thurner at SAE, or George Katsiaticas at SPE. Nominations are open until the night of the meeting.

\* The members of the Undergraduate Association Executive Committee are Mike Albert, Rich Prather, Karen Wattel, Steve Ehrman, Owen Franken, and Stan Pomerantz. They are available through the day at the Assembly Office, Student Center W20-401, or at home.

\* Any student who has ideas or suggestions for the selection of the new Dean of Student Affairs is encouraged to submit them to Karen Wattel at the Assembly Office, W20-401.

\* Tau Beta Pi is running a gripe booth next week to get student feedback on courses. Students are invited to come and talk out their gripes, which will be brought to the attention of faculty involved. The booth will be open from 10 am to 5 pm in the Building 10 Lobby.

\* Joseph Boniovko, survivor of the Warsaw ghetto, will speak after Friday evening services, April 18, in the MIT Chapel. The service and program will observe Yom ha-Sho'ah as a remembrance of the Kedoshim, the martyrs, and the fighters during the Nazi holocaust. The program, "The Warsaw Ghetto and the Future Generation" will follow the 7:30 pm services. Sponsored by Hillel.

\* Anyone interested in an unusual summer job in designing curricula and teaching in an "experimental non-credit school" for Cambridge high school kids, should stop by the Educational Studies Program office (W20-450, X 4882) before Wednesday, April 23. (Biology and chemistry majors are especially needed.)

\* Any faculty members interested in helping the "Summer Curriculum Innovation Project" for Cambridge high school kids please call the Educational Studies Program, X 4882.

\* The Educational Studies Program is presenting three one act plays Saturday, April 19. Included will be "Balcony Scene" by Donald Elser, "Curse You, Jack Dalton" by Wilbur Brown, and "No Exit" by Jean-Paul Sartre. For information, call X 4882.



called him in after a series of interviews to tell him they had chosen him as Chairman of MIT's 25th biennial Open House.

## The committee

Hawthorne formed a committee with Tom Pipal '71 to budget the approximately \$3,000 appropriated by the administration. Publicity chairman Karen Wattel '70, Publicity chairman, was to lure 30,000 people to the Institute on a spring Saturday. Mike Ondra '71 was in charge of coordinating a program of exhibits and talks. Val Livada '70 was to catch people's attention as they entered and to watch that they stayed occupied by being in the right

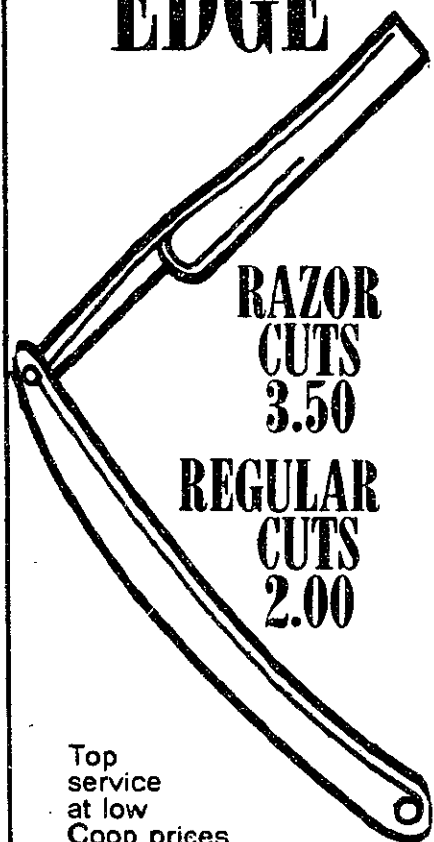
they tried to justify Open House to themselves, the administration and the faculty. It is a chance to update image of MIT, from a school "paralyzed around science and engineering" to an Institute that was also focusing on community education and urban problems. It was a chance to interact with the real world that is so close and still so foreign. It was a chance to recruit more black students. It was a chance to try to pass on to others some of the stimulation and excitement of MIT.

## New ideas

How were these goals to be realized? Were they realistic? The committee expanded its feedback system as it spent two lunches discussing these questions with members of the faculty and administration. Ideas rose and fell. Would it be possible to conduct a Physics lecture on Saturday? Would it be possible to inund the Institute halls

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# What happened at Harvard

The decision by Harvard undergraduates to continue their strike indicates that the source of their discontent is something more than the various "demands" which are the formal causes of the strike.

The current crisis at Harvard dramatizes the depth of long-repressed frustrations students feel with a society and education which seem so slow to make needed change. The arrival of police, in direct violation of a series of guidelines set down for the use of force the night before by a group of moderates may be viewed as a catalyst which facilitated the release of the enormous stored tension concerning the current state of our society which is characteristic of sensitive members of a university community.

Viewed in this context, the chief difference between "moderates" and "radicals" is the thickness of the shell of rationality and willingness to work within the old system which contains the superheated frustrations which nearly every member of the current generation of students feels. Brought up in a period in which his material wants are instantly satisfied, today's student finds it more frustrating to have his emotional needs so difficult to meet. The administration and Overseers, and to a lesser extent the faculty, products of the Depression and the War, are far more patient.

The shell of rationality has been fairly strong for most Harvard students until now. Most were willing to accept study committees and voting on changes as the way to make changes, because after all, one must study the ways to make the best change and be sure that everyone's views are represented. From the student viewpoint, the process never moves fast enough, and somehow minor university structural changes do not seem to affect the basic issues: Vietnam, the draft, poverty, slums, inequality, lack of personal relationships, militarism in our society, governmental control of our lives, an educational system which could be so much more if it only tried, etc.

Staying within the shell of rationality, it is virtually impossible to maintain that conditions are so intolerable as to justify action such as seizure of a building. Yet the internal pressures continue to grow as things seem to become worse instead of better.

At Harvard the shell of rationality was broken.

When the Harvard administration called in the police without consulting the Harvard community it identified itself to an intolerable extent with what is wrong with our society. Demands for specific changes were no longer important, though they were made out of habit.

The Harvard authorities were right when they said that there was no negotiable substance to the demands. But the demands are not the cause of the strike. Even SDS may not understand the true nature of the reservoir of frustration they have tapped among "moderate" students.

Now that the administration had identified itself with the sources of long-gathering frustration, the students had a little chunk of what was wrong with society that was their very own to dump on.

If the SDS does not comprehend the true nature of the situation, neither does the administration. Yet the administrators, whose shell of rationality is thicker than that of the faculty and far thicker than those of the students, is still trying to deal with the situations as though it were a rational situation not unlike labor-management negotiations on wages. What has really happened is that the administration has inadvertently acted so as to awaken irrational reaction to a much broader problem than the "issues" formally discussed. The administration, caught in the middle, is now seen as the local representative of many other evils and is being treated accordingly.

Can it happen here?

If we are to undertake a meaningful reassessment of our situation before everyone's frustrations grow far beyond their current levels, before the situation deteriorates further, we must generate an emotional mobilization of the magnitude we now witness at Harvard.

We must generate this mobilization without violence or threat of violence comparable to what we have witnessed at Harvard. The interests of students and faculty are not contradictory in this matter; both groups are attempting to create a more perfect academic community. The sort of reassessment I speak of should not be undertaken in an atmosphere of coercion; rather, both faculty and students should participate in this enterprise on its own merits. This must be begun now, when it is important and worthwhile, rather than later, when it becomes merely expedient and unavoidable.

## THE TECH

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## Letters to The Tech

### Freeman

To the Editor:

I urge the MIT faculty and administration to escalate, immediately and sharply, their positive relationship to students. I urge that students be brought in at all levels of decision-making, from admissions and details of curricula to major Institute policy.

This course is practical. One of the not-unimportant objectives of a college is to stay in business, to continue to teach and do research, and in an atmosphere in which teaching and research can be done effectively. There is plenty evidence that continued exclusion of students from decision-making imperils these objectives.

The second reason is more compelling. From my own experience, students have much to contribute. On many of the major issues of our times, they are far more provocative, courageous, and forward-looking than we are. Often for one reason: they are deeply and more personally involved. Young people have something valuable to contribute to academic leadership, something which we can find nowhere else.

I ask this administration to propose, within weeks, a structure in which students can participate, with full voting rights, in decision-making along with faculty and administration. We need a structure which recognizes not only traditional student organizations but the newer, aggressive groups, such as SDS and BSU. Harvard's experience is an example of what can happen when a university has thought through nothing in advance of confrontation, when a university operates in

the conviction that there is always plenty of time for its innumerable committees and task forces to make proposals, and, finally, delays any proposals in the pious hope that these disturbing activists might vanish into the Spring air.

With respect to student protest, MIT may be particularly vulnerable. Last year, members of the Black Student Union asserted that no leading American college has the racist reputation we have. We are probably deeper in military contracts than any other college in this country. We are saddled with an obsolete corporate governing body which reads like a Who's Who of the American industrial complex; look over pages VIII and IX of our General Catalog, and you will find many who have succeeded admirably in maximizing their company and personal incomes from whatever sources, but fewer who have ever said a word against the injustices with which our students are concerned.

So far, MIT has been skillful and lucky. But I would not count on skill or luck to get us through the future. We must, instead, come to honest grips with the serious complaints our students have. I urge the administration to act boldly and now. What can be a disaster if we wait for confrontation can, instead, be a great page in the history of college leadership—as well as a turning point and guide for the entire beleaguered American academic community—if our own administration moves immediately and imaginatively to bring students into the decision-making process.

I am aware that a hard line can still

"succeed." With the aid of the police, further repressive legislation, denial of financial support, kicking out the activists, and a careful future admissions policy, any college can manage to survive. And some probably will move along such a path. To me, this is a missed opportunity that is little short of tragic. The present student uprising is one which we should embrace, not condemn. These students want an end to killing, an end to being killed, an end to research for war, an end to training for the military, a reduction of the frightful military-industrial complex, an end to black-white inequality. So do I. So do many, perhaps most of us, on this campus and in this country.

One listens to Harvard's official response to protest, with administration spokesmen and some faculty leaders rising to announce that "the seizure of University Hall is the over-riding moral issue." You might just as well announce that when a Negro was arrested in 1954 in Alabama, the over-riding moral issue was that he was sitting in the wrong half of the bus. To some of the frustrated young men and women of today, Harvard's neat rules for decent on-campus behavior took second place to the indecent behavior of modern society. Students are now ready, if necessary, to break those rules for the far greater good. So am I.

But it is not necessary to break those rules, students are told; protest, but not that way. What other way? Speak quietly and they will be heard? Young people have protested war quietly for hundreds of years; the size of military graveyards is testimony to how few in authority have ever

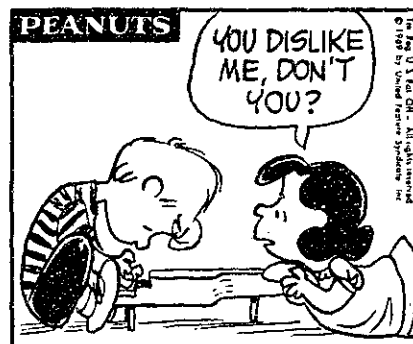
heard them. If occupying one university building can shake our war-oriented structure, I am for occupying every university building in this country. The victory, we will cherish.

But to return to our own campus. The ingredients for a break-through to a better plan than occupying buildings are here at hand. MIT has already shown some readiness to move with the times, in admissions policy, curriculum development, and housing. At informal levels, the administration has cooperated well with our students. MIT includes a growing core of liberal faculty who have worked hard and

effectively with protesting students. The administration has here a base from which it could spring into a position of genuine educational leadership, via any reasonable plan which permanently incorporates our students into the governing structure of this college.

The time has come to acknowledge the moral leadership of today's students, to add our strength to theirs, and to work with them—not against them—towards a decent society. A college has no other purpose.

Harold Freeman  
Professor, Course XIV





# Safeguard system is reorientation of the Sentinel

By Harvey Baker

(Ed. note: This is the final installment of the three part series on the history and politics of the anti-ballistic missile system.)

Does Safeguard accomplish anything? Will it, for example, put an end to the ABM debate and assure us that the system will not be enlarged to the full 50 billion dollar "thick" system? The answer to that is perhaps best provided by I.F. Stone, who has pointed out that moving ABM sites away from the cities no more answers the ABM question than white people moving out of the cities solves the race problem. Regarding the ultimate construction of a "thick" system, Tom Wicker, the syndicated columnist for the *New York Times* has pointed out that Nixon, if sincere, has no intention of letting his Safeguard plan turn into a full scale ABM, but then again, neither did Lyndon Johnson when first intervening in Vietnam intend to end up with 500,000 troops in that country. Thus the point here is this; once the initial step has been taken, the military tends to assume command, and the civilian government not wanting to waste the money already committed to the project, will in all likelihood go along with anything the military suggests.

Thus has President Nixon been drawn into a decision which he might well ultimately regret, subserviating himself to what may become a more

powerful force in government, and one which will undoubtedly want to keep up the level of spending even when the Vietnam war is over.

Granting that Mr. Nixon had the security of the nation at heart when he made his decision, the Safeguard is still at the very best, the wrong type of the defense system for the idea proposed. Dr. Ruina has told *The Tech* that "The ABM system as presently proposed is not the best one to protect the silos. A more appropriate system can be designed with that specific purpose." Said Dr. Wiesner, "I think it is a bad mistake. It is totally unnecessary. Our deterrent force does not need this protection. There is no real threat at all to our deterrent at this time from the Chinese or the Russians. The System is not even designed properly for this purpose." Apparently, President Nixon did not choose wisely among his alternatives. He might have considered the following.

1. Wait a while and see if any new innovations emerge from Research and Development that might make the ABM at all logical to deploy.

2. Consider the possibility of simply making the silos superhard, and able to withstand attack. This would be at a much smaller cost and would afford as good protection as the Safeguard.

3. Direct effort toward developing higher frequency radars that will be able to direct the ABM to a range very

close to the ICBM, and not need to carry a nuclear weapon, as it does in Safeguard, thus circumventing, at least temporarily, radar blackout.

4. Simply see to it that our offensive force is kept invulnerable via large numbers of ICBM's or preferably kept mobile employing the submarines as the chief offensive agent.

5. Carry the defensive missiles aboard ships or large aircraft very bear to the enemy's launching sites achieving much earlier intercept, and avoiding the necessity for terrestrial deployment on the continental U.S.A.

All of these ideas have much merit and are indeed quite conceivable. All, however, share one common fault—they don't cost enough. Through all this, we must not forget the real reason for the Sentinel-Safeguard deployment—to please the military-industrial complex and provide for their security and longevity by giving them 6 billion extra dollars to chew on. Only in this context can the President's move be really understood. Only in this way, can one comprehend the rationale for Safeguard. Only here lies the real reason for ABM?

Two weeks ago, President Dwight D. Eisenhower died. Perhaps with him died any spiritual opposition to the military-industrial complex. In this time of decision-making, perhaps it is the words of his farewell speech, warning against the complex, that should be foremost in our minds when we remember him. It is indeed ironic that in addition, it gives, some protection against the Chinese, and guards against the possibility of an accidental or irrational small-scale launching by the enemy; it will cost about 6 billion dollars and will be deployed between 1973-1975. The old Sentinel system would have deployed five long-range radars along the U.S. northern frontier, to detect any Soviet or Chinese missiles, which presumably would have come over the North Polar region. These sites would have been defended by Sprints. In addition 15 to 20 cities would have

known say? The *New York Times* has called Safeguard a "modified plan," a "reorientation of Sentinel," and a "Magenot Line in the sky."

James Reston has said, "No matter how you cut it, its still ABM." Said Dr. Draper, head of I-Labs: "Oh yes, its still the same thing, you just look at it differently." And Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard: "It utilizes the Spartan and Sprint missiles, the essential components of the Sentinel system." Should there be any doubt left in anyone's mind as to whether Safeguard is the new innovation Mr. Nixon would lead us to believe it is, consider this. Just after Mr. Nixon's news conference, Deputy Secretary Packard spoke to explain the Safeguard ABM, via a chart prepared by the Pentagon for just that purpose. However, in the brief interval between Mr. Nixon's and Mr. Packard's speeches, a Pentagon official remembered the chart, and raced to change the lettering atop it from "Sentinel" to "Safeguard," in time for Mr. Packard's speech.

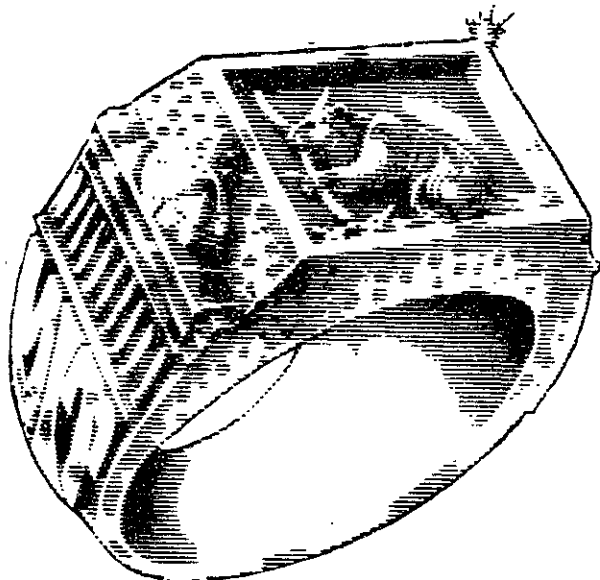
The time has come to outline just what the Safeguard is, and how its purpose is supposed to differ from that of Sentinel. It involves a basic reorientation of those same missiles, Spartan and Sprint, inherited from the Johnson Administration. Mr. Nixon stated in his news conference that the plan was aimed toward increasing our defense against a Soviet first strike, or in his words, "protecting our deterrent." In addition, it gives, some protection against the Chinese, and guards against the possibility of an accidental or irrational small-scale launching by the enemy; it will cost about 6 billion dollars and will be deployed between 1973-1975.

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Spartan sites constructed near them for defense against the Chinese or a small-scale Russian attack. There was concern that if the ABM's were placed around the cities, this might be the first step in the construction of a "thick" ABM system.

The Safeguard system moves all missile sites away from the cities, with the exception of Washington, D.C. The Sprints would be used to defend our Minuteman ICBM sites and protect them from damage in the event of a Russian first strike, so that they could strike back. In addition, the Spartans would be located at twelve intervals roughly equally spaced throughout the U.S. to provide long-range defense for the nation as a whole. Pres. Nixon expressed hope in his speech that everyone would understand that this was purely a defensive move, and bore no offensive implications.

Thus the essential differences between Sentinel and Safeguard are just the following. The same missiles will be used, but for a different purpose and will be put in different places. No matter how you look at it though, the money is still being spent, the hawks have gotten their way, and the U.S. is still not assured of a defense. The Safeguard ABM, like all its predecessors still can never be tested, and evidence points to the fact that even if it works as expected, given all its limitations previously described, the offense will be able to confuse, overwhelm, and defeat it easily. Let us look at it for just what it is—an excuse to spend 6 billion dollars. Clearly the military-industrial complex had decided that one way or another they were going to build the damn thing, and would simply keep changing the name and purpose of it until it finally became palatable enough to the gum-chewing public. They needed a good excuse and an efficient speaker to put it over and may just have found him in Richard Nixon. The President has made good on LBJ's promise that the money would be spent.



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The Urban Systems Laboratory Computer Group seminars will include the following:

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Ron Nilsson will speak on "CMS/ICES: Tis Use and Subsystem Development" on Monday, May 5.

Ronald Walter will speak on "Assisting Health Planning with CMS/67" on Monday, May 12.

All lectures will be held in the fifth floor conference room in Building 9 from 3-5 pm.

Boston:

Action for Boston Community Development is sponsoring a series of seminars to discuss urban poverty issues with community leaders. Dr. Paul Ylvisaker of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, one of the intellectual founders of the Office of Economic Opportunity, will speak on "Reflections on the Development of the War on Poverty" on Thursday, April 24, at 5 pm in the sixth floor conference room of ABCD at 150 Tremont Street.

# Albert attacks foreign policy New aid source considered as MIT loan funds decrease

(continued from page 1)

bate over the ABM a significant change. I call it a small sop thrown down from desperate politicians."

## Past stands

Annoyed by repeated attacks on his sincerity, Humphrey focussed attention on past issues: "My standing is recorded in sixteen years in the United States Senate." When pinned specifically to his years as Vice-President under Johnson, he cited his work for the Model Cities program and the Job Corps. When accused of avoiding the Vietnam war during his campaign, Humphrey, after a pointed remark aimed at Nixon, referred to his Salt Lake City campaign speech in which he elaborated his position on the war. Repeatedly, he emphasized that progress was being made and it "doesn't help to call people duplicitous."

Pawley and Sharpe zeroed in on the question of tactics. After Humphrey's affirmation that student agitation for civil rights had been "mature, moral, and effective," Pawley asked what he would now suggest to those who have seen no visible changes. Sharpe echoed these sentiments, demanding that Humphrey justify our government to

those blacks who find American politics irrelevant.

Humphrey emphasized constructive effort within the established system. He justified unrest on campus—"To provide a true educational experience," he insisted, "universities need the shake-up students have provided." Later, he added that today's more mature undergraduates deserve participation on an "authoritative base." Pawley, a Harvard alumnus, asked how this stand would apply to Harvard's President Pusey's reaction to student confrontation. "None of us in a faculty or administration position understand the full implications of the change that is occurring," Humphrey replied. He underlined a need for patience—"There should be a maximum of tolerance, a minimum of civil authorities, and television coverage."

As for the race problem, an issue that Humphrey described as one of America's two most urgent crises, he frankly admitted his inability to discuss the issue meaningfully with a Negro. Rather, he pointed to the progress that has already been made in civil rights and insisted on a need for even greater improvement to avert

"more trouble than we've dreamed of." He commended black pride and 'black power' as necessary implements for Negroes to negotiate on an equal basis with the white community.

## Albert vs Humphrey

Albert was the last to question Humphrey, and the audience seemed to pause for a moment, expecting a climax to the previous debate. Albert concentrated on the moral sanctity of our foreign policy. Citing South Africa, Paraguay, and Jamaica as three countries where our policy has belied our professed goal of fostering democracy, Albert linked our foreign policy to financial policy and overseas investments. "The only thing countries in your free world have in common," he charged, "is freedom of capitalist access for US business."

Humphrey retaliated by pointing to India. Stating that the returns of our investments there can be compared to "the returns of a daffodil from the Arctic Circle," Humphrey denied that our only concern has been profit. He challenged Albert's statistics implying conflicts of interests with the assertion that if the problem were a simple case of such conflicts, it would be an easy one to solve.

## Civil disobedience

The two clashed again on the issue of civil disobedience. Both agreed that civil disobedience could be morally justified—but where Humphrey said that the demonstrator must be prepared to accept the punishment metered out by society, Albert countered that such an intellectual submission merely "legitimizes" an unjust law. Humphrey, however, maintained that the way to defend personal liberty is to live by the law—since we have, in our society, the power to change it.

(continued from page 1)

aid necessary or simply convenient?"

## Substitutes to the system

It would be very wrong to describe the state in which the financial aid office now finds itself as totally dismal, however. There are various substitutes for the present system which can be utilized and are now being carefully considered by the Student Aid Office.

First among these substitutes is an increased utilization by students of outside sources of loans. For example, the Federal Guaranteed Loan Program — a federal program funded through the states — would enable a Techman to go to a bank and borrow up to \$1000, independent of his Institute loan, at a low interest rate.

Another possibility being eyed by the Student Aid Office is to supplement its aid package with term-time work. At the present time MIT "neither expects a student receiving financial aid to work during the term nor considers in its calculations of need any earnings a student may make during the school year. This is a policy held by very few universities nowadays.

Beginning with fiscal '71, however, the Student Aid Office may find it necessary to include some term-time work in its aid packages. At the very least, it will probably begin participating in the federal College Workstudy Program in which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would provide MIT with the funds for the hiring of students for new, previously non-existing jobs. Thus, under this program MIT would probably be able to hire more students as research assistants or as participants in programs such as the Urban Systems Lab. Consequently, results of this action might even be beneficial, giving students a wider range of educationally-significant job experiences to choose from than was possible before.

## Fulfilling its pledge

In conclusion, it must be emphasized that MIT is still determined to provide every student with the aid he needs in order to attend school here. Nowadays, some institutions, who formerly promised to accomplish this feat also, no longer are able to do so. MIT, on the other hand, intends to do as it says.

## Convicted atom spy Sobell charges trial was political

By Bill Roberts

"It was a political trial...you can smell a political trial." Thus Morton Sobell characterized the trial which sent him to prison for espionage. In his speech Tuesday night at the Student Center, Sobell stated that he wants a federal commission to investigate the case and allow him to clear his name.

Sobell was placed on trial in 1951, along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The Rosenbergs were accused of giving the secret of the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union; Sobell was charged with "conspiring" with the couple, though not in the connection of stealing atomic secrets. After a widely publicized trial, the Rosenbergs were condemned to death, and Sobell to thirty years in prison.

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953. Sobell spent eighteen years in prison before being freed on parole in March. It is his contention that he was "framed."

## Scapegoat

Sobell blames the frame-up on the prevailing mood of the '50's. McCarthyism was rampant; public opinion demanded a scapegoat. Sobell also blames the government, claiming that a resounding political trial was in their best interests for two main reasons: 1) to discourage dissent and opposition at home, and 2) to warn the rest of the world that America was "no longer soft."

Sobell bases his argument primarily on the credibility of the government's witnesses. All three major witnesses had reason to cooperate with the government at the time of the trial: David Greenglass, who provided the drawings of the bomb, was awaiting sentence for his part in the case—Harry Gold, who transmitted the blueprints from Greenglass to Rosenberg, was a convicted perjurer and spy—and Max Elitcher, who provided the link between Sobell and Rosenberg by describing an occasion when Sobell supposedly delivered a can of film to Rosenberg (though no mention was ever made of what the can contained). Elitcher alone, of the three witnesses, was not a defendant in any proceed-

ings, but he had previously perjured himself by omitting acknowledgement of his membership in the Young Communist League from a federal employment form. Elitcher was in trouble with the FBI and he knew it.

## Validity challenged

Elitcher's testimony provided the sole link between Sobell and the Rosenbergs, but it was not corroborated. Therein lies the crux of the matter for Sobell—without Elitcher's testimony, there is nothing to implicate him.

The Rosenberg conviction also rested on testimony that the sketch transmitted from Greenglass to Rosenberg did indeed have scientific value. This testimony was provided by John Derry, an electrical engineer. However, in affidavits submitted at a hearing for Sobell in 1966, two men who had worked on the bomb (including Professor Philip Morrison of the Physics Department) stated that the sketch was a "caricature" of a bomb, and that it was scientifically useless.

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# movie...

## 'Greetings'—from the underground

By Robert Fourer

"Underground movies" got the name because they were produced independently, usually by a group of friends, on a shoestring budget, and were shown at tiny, makeshift theaters or in special midnight screenings at regular commercial theaters (like Cinema Kenmore Square). They've come to be identified, however, by the characteristics that make them go underground—mostly, their liberal treatment of sex and its associated language. The average underground film, in fact, might best be described as a (hopefully clever) string of dirty jokes, held together by a thin plot and a few major characters. And like a dirty joke, its only rewards are laughter, plus maybe the joy of getting off a crack at someone or something you don't like. The best known (and probably best) example of this style is Robert Downey's *Chafed Elbows*, which ran over half a year in New York, and eventually even broke out of underground distribution.

*Greetings*, in Boston at the Charles Cinema, might sound from a general description just like such an underground film. At least, until one learns that 1) it's playing at a theater in the Walter Reade chain, which, if maybe a bit non-conformist, is anything but one farce where nude scenes aren't

served up like a special treat, that you have to wade through the rest of the movie to deserve. The sole aim is to be funny, whatever the means, and not merely by use of stock jokes. Happily, the aim is more often realized than not. Toward the end, one of the three is approached by a self-professed "artist" selling five-dollar stag films "all in good taste, of course;" and one sees that the film's creators must have considered the issue of propriety themselves, and, like everything else, decided to make a joke of it.

### Professional appearance

Credit as "the film's creators" must go primarily to director Brian DePalma and producer Charles Hirsch, who together wrote the witty screenplay. The camerawork (scenes were shot all over New York) is bright, and the acting, while not especially good (or well advertised) is at least quite professional. This serves to eliminate one of the great problems of underground films, the impression that they are "home movies" thrown together by a bunch of amateurs who don't know what they are doing. Here, especially with the film in color, there is little doubt.

Of course, not all the deficiencies of such merrymaking can be eliminated. In trying to make fun of everything, necessarily the ability to put across a serious point is lost. Furthermore, the lack of general direction leads to a certain dullness in the second half, with nothing to take the place of the usual plot suspense. The film must be treated mostly as pure farce, and if you want something else it will seem greatly inadequate. Fortunately, it appears able itself to suggest much of the proper attitude.

To sum it up best: enjoy yourself. Considering what else has been available in Boston this year, it's about time.

Also listed in the ads is a short film, *Secret Cinema*, apparently being shown before the times listed for the main feature. It actually started out in an underground house in New York; however, it did manage to get reviewed in the *Times*, and favorably at that.

## Talking Rock

By Bill Serovy

Spring Weekend '69 may be the last of its kind for MIT. Ticket sales have been fairly slow, much too slow to demonstrate a full recovery from last year's misfortune. It is not too early to examine the reasons.

SW '68 had the appeal of an unusual off-campus activity. Renting Lincoln Park was a clever move, for it provided an outing which few people would think of for a routine date. An early second childhood for some. And it took everyone away from the less-than-festive atmosphere of the Institute. Rare is the let down more effective than strolling out of a rock concert to face 77's leering pillars. Running away from reality isn't all bad. If there is a next time, an off-campus feature would be well worth the added expense.

Also, hiring more familiar entertainers could prove profitable. Seventeen dollars is more than many people care to gamble on performers they have never heard (or heard of) before. How many of us heard, when asking for a date, "Sounds great, what's a daveonronk?" A major weekend is not time to introduce unknown acts even if they are of as high quality as those for SW '69.

Steve Grant '70 (who wrote the last SW blast in this column) had a few other criticisms, and combined they should serve as an indicator to future SW committee members. Hopefully a better weekend will grow from the accumulating ashes.

### Boston blues

Boston seems to have found its pop music groove in the blues. For obvious reasons, the audiences here have an above-average interest in really creative and spontaneous music. A few years ago, the phenomenon showed in the

popularity of Club 47 and similar places. That scene has fallen back, but the blues seem to be filling in.

Both folk and blues allow spontaneity to performers and audiences. Rarely are two renditions of a song alike, nor are the listeners' responses. People like music which is alive rather than rigidly scored.

Promoters in the Boston area have sensed this characteristic in their audiences and have complied by presenting a long string of excellent blues bills in recent months. Even radio stations and record stores have responded. If you haven't noticed, look at a few concert ads or go record shopping seen. Listen to the blues and perhaps something will happen to your taste in music. Something good, I hope.

### Random notes

Despite drummer Bobby Colomby's claim that Blood, Sweat and Tears is "the ugliest band in the world," the group has become unexpectedly successful. Their second album, although it received mixed reviews, is selling well, and they have more concert offers than they can handle.

The first meeting of the MIT chapter of Youth for Decency will be held at 4 am Sunday in one of the Stud Center elevators. See you there, Doors fans.

The Marmmas and Papas are back, without Cass Elliot. Any forthcoming records will be on the Warlock label. Seriously.

Ginger Baker, formerly of Cream, will be featured in a western movie from Apple Productions. Funniest looking cowboy ever seen.

SW '69 will be worth \$17, especially if you like Michelob. Only you can keep it alive.

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# Top seeds win as squash, volleyball playoffs commence

## Tufts rally downs batsmen 6-1

The IM sports schedule is crowded at this point with five sports going on, with two, volleyball and squash in the playoff stage.

Volleyball has completed the first of two rounds of single elimination playoffs with no upsets. First and second rated Persians and Burton '2A' drew byes, while third seeded Club Latino eliminated Burton '4A' 15-3, 15-11. PSK had an easy time dropping Conner '3A' 15-0, 15-8. PBE beat Ashdown 'B' 15-6, 17-15. Rounding out the top seven seeds were TDC and TEP picking up easy wins over PDT 'B' and ZBT in two games apiece.

Other first round victors were Economics over SN 15-2, 15-4, Conner '5A' over Ceramics 15-9, 15-6, and Burton '3A' over CP 15-1, 15-9. DTD eliminated SPE 16-14, 15-8, Ashdown 'A' topped East Campus 'A' 15-6, 15-5, and LCA eliminated Bexley 15-11, 15-8.

### Squash playoffs underway

The squash playoffs have gone through two rounds of double elimination playoffs and four teams, LCA, PBE, Burton 'A', and ZBT, are still undefeated. In the first round LCA beat East Campus 2-1. PBE shut out Baker 3-0. Burton 'A' beat PDT 2-1. ZBT knocked DU into the losers bracket with a 2-1 victory.

In the second round LCA eliminated PDT with a 2-1 win. PBE continued winning by topping Bexley 2-1. Burton 'A' picked up its second straight win at the expense of PLP by a 2-1 count. ZBT preserved its unbeaten status by shutting out SAE 3-0.

### Softball starts

Last weekend marked the beginning of the softball seasons with most leagues having full schedules of play. In league A1, SAM 'A' beat TC 'A' 2-1 behind the pitching of Paul Sitkus '70. Theta Chi was only able to pick up two scratch hits during the game. Al Czernicki '71 singled in the winning run in the sixth inning.

The other two A1 games were slugfests. Bexley bombed SPE 18-8. In a very exciting game Senior House staged a last ditch rally in the seventh inning to pull out a 13-12 win over Burton 'A'.

League 'A2' had only two games as the DU, PDT game was postponed. SAE showed its strength by running away from East Campus 'A' 11-1. Don Paul got the win. John Isaacson registered the first A league shut out of the season as LCA beat Conner Five 4-0. Isaacson allowed only three hits in the game.

### Water polo close

The water polo standings are fairly close with two games to go before the playoffs. The A League leader is LCA with a 2-1 record. LCA squeaked by DU twice by one goal margins, 6-5 and 7-6. Burton 'A' has a 1-0-1 record from a tie with DU and a win over LCA. Forfeited, the DU, Burton tie was a wild, high scoring game with a final score of 9-9.

Although DU has an 0-2-1 record, they are still in the running for the championship. With several games left in the regular season before the playoffs start, we give all three games an even chance to win the trophy.

By Jay Zager  
Tufts University, rebounding from a 29-0 pasting at the hands of UMass, took its revenge against the MIT batsmen in a Greater Boston League game played in the rain on Briggs Field this Wednesday. The game was tied at one apiece when the umpires called a halt to the proceedings. After a half hour delay, the game was resumed, and the visitors responded with a four run inning en route to a 6-1 victory.

With Bob Dresser nursing a pulled muscle, Coach O'Brian used a revamped batting order which moved Bob Gerber to the cleanup spot and gave Paul Sedgewick '71 a starting assignment in centerfield. Rich Freyberg '70 who was supposed to miss at least three more games, was an unexpected addition to the squad. Senior Dave Dewitte completed the battery, as he took the mound with a season's record of 2 and 2.

Tech scored the first run of the game in the second inning when Sedgewick walked with one out. Paul moved to second on a passed ball and came around to score on Dave Dewitte's sharp single to right center field. Dewitte was able to hold the slim lead through the first five innings as he pitched no-hit ball, allowing only one



Photo by Craig Davis

Rich Freyberg '70 awaits pitch from Jumbo hurler in Wednesday game. The engineers lost to Tufts, 6-1.

Tufts baserunner, that a walk in the third.

The Jumbos tied the score in the sixth, as pitcher Ray Bordon singled with one out and shortstop Bob Cybora singled to put runners on first and second with one out. Both runners advanced on an infield out. With run-

ners on second and third base, catcher Freyberg let a pitch get by him, and the tying run crossed the plate. As Freyberg talked the situation over with Dewitte, the Tufts baserunner now on third also tried to score. Only a driving lunging tag by Freyberg prevented Tufts from pulling ahead.

As the rain continued, both umpires called time and the two teams headed for the clubhouse. When the game was resumed a half hour later, Dewitte had lost his sharpness. Consequently, in the seventh inning, the Jumbos rallied for four runs on five base hits. With one man gone, Dewitte gave up four consecutive singles. When the next reached safely on an error, Coach O'Brian went to the bullpen and brought in sophomore Pat Montgomery. Montgomery put the side out, but the damage had been done. The Tech hitters were unable to solve the pitching of Ray Bordon, as they managed only three singles. In the eighth inning the visitors added a solo run to extend the final score to 6-1.

In Medford, the freshman baseball team overcame a four run deficit to defeat Tufts freshmen 8-5. Leading the way for the Tech hitters were catcher Bruce Albom, leftfielder Dennis Biedrzycki, and pitcher-outfielder Art Kil-murray, with two base hits a piece.

## Stickmen whip Williams, 12-6

By Steve Sondheimer

Ignited by Jack Anderson's '69 six goals, three of which were unassisted, the lacrosse team romped to a 12-6 victory over Williams last Saturday.

Despite the final score, the engineer's first New England League encounter was close—although the Tech stickmen were never behind at any point in the game. Midway through the third period, the Ephs rallied from a 5-1 deficit to tie the score. Then the engineers exploded for six straight

goals to seal the victory in the final quarter.

### Tech grabs 3-0 lead

The Techmen quickly grabbed a 3-0 lead in the first period on two goals from Anderson and one from Dave Peterson '70. The margin was increased to 5-1 during the second quarter before Williams came back to tie with their last score at 7:28 of the third quarter. Two minutes later, with a Williams man in the penalty box, Walt Maling '69 snared a pass from Ken Schwartz '69 at the top of the crease. Maling then beat the enemy netminder for the actual game-winner.

### On Deck

Today

Baseball(V)-Brandeis, home, 3:00pm  
Golf(V)-Tufts, Wesleyan, away, 1:30pm  
Outdoor Track(V&F)-Boston College Relays

Tomorrow

Baseball(V)-Middlebury, home, 2:00pm  
Baseball(F)-Browne & Nichols, away, 2:00pm  
Heavyweight Crew-NU, BU, on the Charles  
Lightweight Crew-Biglin Cup-Harvard, Dartmouth, on the Charles  
Golf(F)-Phillips Exeter Academy, away, 12:00 noon  
Lacrosse(V)-Amherst, home, 2:00pm  
Lacrosse(F)-Winchendon School, home, 2:00pm

## Water polo squad registers 14-10 triumph over Harvard

The water polo club opened its campaign by dunking Harvard 14-10. From the start, the engineers dominated play, ball control, and speed, to register their victory over the Johns last Saturday at Alumni Pool.

Tech drew first blood early in the opening period. Captain Bill Stage '69 found himself free with the ball. He took advantage of the situation by beating the Crimson netminder, vaulting the engineers into a 1-0 lead. Harvard retaliated within a minute to knot the score.

Stage continued to spearhead Tech's attack, pumping in four goals with assists from fellow linemates Jerry Venema '69 and Chris Tietzen '71. Outstanding defensive play by John Bush, Al Graham '71, Jim Lynch '69, and goalie Pete Sanders '72, held the Crimson to one more tally in the first period, giving the engineers a 5-2 lead.

The defense remained nearly impenetrable during the second quarter. They allowed only one score, while the offense tallied four more points to make the count 9-3 at intermission. Dave James '71 contributed often and well, outstripping Harvard defenders the length of the pool and pounding the ball into the net.

### How They Did

Baseball  
Tufts 6-MIT(V) 1  
Track  
Bates 57-MIT(V) 54  
Golf  
Brown 5-MIT(V) 2  
Holy Cross 4-MIT(V) 3  
Lacrosse  
MIT(V) 12-Williams 6

With a comfortable lead, the engineers emptied the bench during the second half, allowing Harvard to edge closer. However, the situation remained well in hand. Whenever Harvard posed a serious threat, Sanders would simply move in as guard to slow down the Johns, and Stage, James, or Jim Bronfenbrenner '70 would take over the attack to add insurance goals.

The engineers face upcoming tournaments at Army and Springfield later this spring. They are also scheduled for a number of Saturday matches.

## Brown, Holy Cross topple linksters in season opener

By John Light

Tech's golf team started the season on a sour note as the linksters dropped matches to both Brown and Holy Cross at the sodden Pleasant Valley Country Club.

The only bright spot for MIT in a performance as dark as the weather was a fine 73 turned in by Greg Kast '69, playing in the fourth position. But even his score couldn't bring a double victory as Kast's opponent from Brown shot a winning 70.

Sophomore Bob Armstrong '71 showed promise for the future as he chalked up the only double victory of the day while firing an 82.

Carl Everett '69, with an 80, split his matches and lost to Holy Cross.

Tom Thomas '69 split in the opposite direction, beating Holy Cross, as he shot an 83.

Don Anderson '70, Ken Smolek '70, and Mike McMahan '69, were all double losers to bring the final totals to 5-2 versus Brown and 4-3 versus Holy Cross, with Tech the loser in both instances.

It was a particularly disappointing day for MIT, as the golfers were hoping to build momentum for next week's Greater Boston tournament to be held on Tech's home course at Concord. Unless the golfers significantly sharpen their competitive edge in today's match with Tufts and Wesleyan, their Greater Boston prospects look dim.

## Winges sets high jump record

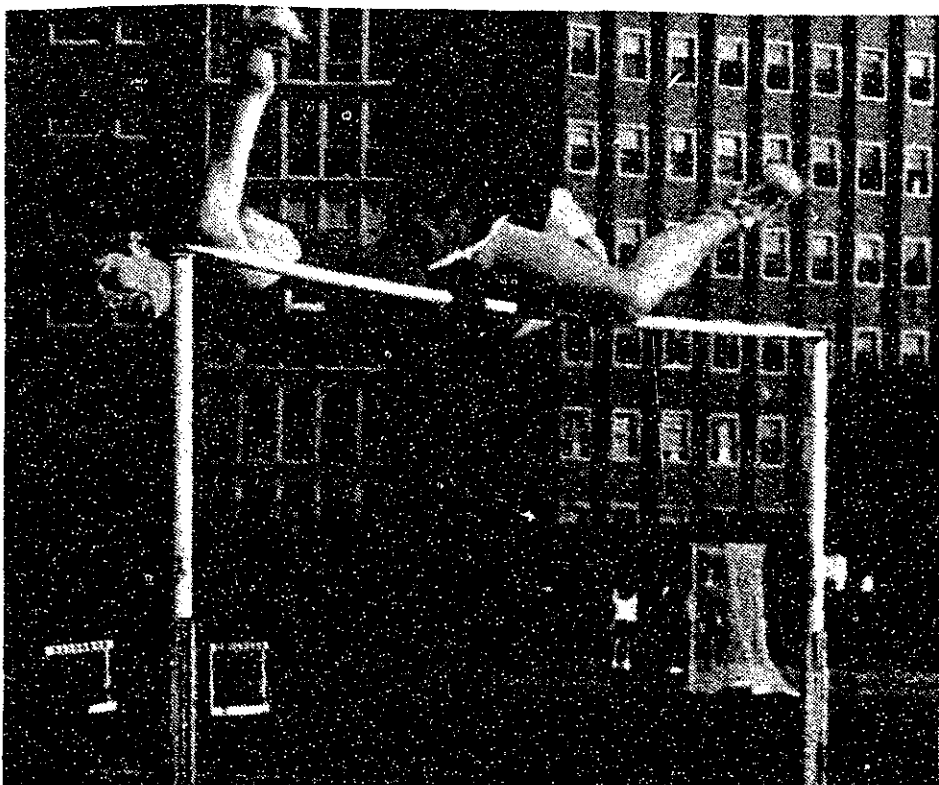


Photo by Craig Davis

RECORD-BREAKER — Kirk Winges '71 clears the bar at 6' 3 3/4" Winges went on to break the MIT varsity high jump record.

An exciting relay meet between MIT and Bates went down to the wire—or javelin in this case—before MIT was speared on the short end of a 57-54 score. The highlight of the meet for the locals was Kirk Winges '71 whose high-jumping set a record of 6-feet, 4 1/4-inches. Winges' effort was an exciting reversal of his poor showing at Williams two days previously.

Fumbled baton passes and unexceptional running were the main reasons for the team's loss. Undoubtedly, the attempt to run two meets in three days so early in the season contributed to the lackluster results.

Captain William McLeod '69 came on strong with his usual multiple threat performance, winning the long jump, triple jump, and running a leg on the triumphant 440 yard relay.

James Sicilian '69 and Bruce Lautenschlager '70 again swapped places in the weight events with the former scaling the discus to first place as Lautenschlager placed third. The switch came in the shot put, when Lautenschlager won with a 42-foot, 5-inch toss.

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